ABSTRACT

In radiofrequency ablation, larger lesion volumes are obtained for a given energy delivery by energizing at least two electrodes on either side of the tumor so that current is focused between them rather than dispersed radially to a large area ground plate. Modified standard umbrella probes may be used or a specialized dual electrode array may be fabricated for simplified use. Differential impedance between tumor and non-tumor tissues at certain frequencies is exploited to further improve lesion shape and size.